

Patent Claims

1. A method for inserting an inset picture (EB) into
a main picture (HB) constructed from a plurality
of lines, which is transmitted with a video signal
(HVS) and in the case of which the construction of
a new line of the main picture (HB) from pixels is
begun when a start pulse (IP) is detected in the
video signal (HVS), having the following steps:
- the time duration between two start pulses (IP)
is determined,
 - after a specific number - dependent on the
duration determined and on a desired vertical
position (WP) of the inset picture (EB) within
the main picture (HB) - of pixels from the
beginning of a line of the main picture (HB)
that is provided for the insertion, a line of
the inset picture (EB) is inserted within this
provided line of the main picture (HB).
2. The method as claimed in claim 1,
characterized
in that the specific number of pixels after which
the insertion is effected is described by:
- $$b_{\text{actual}} = b_{\text{desired}} \cdot \frac{T_{\text{actual}}}{T_{\text{nom}}}$$
- where the following holds true:
- T_{actual} is the time duration between two successive
start pulses,
- T_{nom} is the nominal line duration (NZD) of a
complete line of the main picture (HB) and
 b_{desired} is the number of pixels from the beginning
of a line of the main picture (HB) in the case of
which the line of the inset picture (EB) would
have to be inserted at the desired horizontal

position (WP) in event of the time duration between the two start pulses being $T_{\text{actual}} = T_{\text{nom}}$.

3. The method as claimed in claim 1 or 2,
5 **characterized**
in that the duration between an m-th start pulse and an n-th start pulse is determined and the (n-m)th part of the duration is used for determining the specific number of pixels (b_{actual}),
10 where the following holds true: $n > m$.
4. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 3,
characterized
in that the specific number of pixels (b_{actual}) is a
15 whole-lined multiple of k pixels.
5. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 4,
characterized
in that the specific number of pixels (b_{actual})
20 after which each line of the inset picture (EB) is inserted within the respectively provided line of the main picture (HB) is uniform for all lines of the inset picture (EB).
- 25 6. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 4,
characterized
in that the specific number of pixels (b_{actual})
after which each line of the inset picture (EB) is
inserted within the respectively provided line of
30 the main picture (HB) is uniform for every i-th line of the inset picture (EB).
7. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 6,
characterized
35 in that the specific number of pixels (b_{actual})
after which a first line of the inset picture (EB)

is inserted within the provided line of the main picture (HB) is also used for at least one line following the first line if the deviation of the number of pixels which is calculated for the following line lies below a predetermined threshold.

8. The method as claimed in claim 7,
characterized
in that the predetermined threshold consists of a first threshold value in the case positive deviations and of a second threshold value, different from the first threshold value, in the case of negative deviations.
9. The method as claimed in one of claims 2 to 8,
characterized
in that the nominal line duration (NZD) is selectable.

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